

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8 1871.

NUMBER 49.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLONEL MEN. IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARondelet STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS. C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO. C. C. Y. KESLO, RAPIDES. Wm. G. BROWN,--Editor. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$5.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. \$3.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. \$1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. \$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN. The endeavor to establish another political journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has long existed, and sometimes painfully felt. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the body politic which we conceive to be their right, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honors and patronage to all who merit them. Discussions of allaying animosities, of restoring the memory of the bitterest of past wrongs and of union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, for which we will not shrink, and we will seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevail. "This united in arms and objects, we shall conserve sacred interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the States, by the development of her abundant resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country. Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and unflinching administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable distribution of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformity with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and patriotic conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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POETRY. LIGHT.

BY MARY CLEMENS AMES.

I've sought Thee where the incense burned Beneath cathedral arches dim, And high within the fabled Heaven, Enthroned above Thy seraphim.

I've sought Thee through the binding cloud Where with the credemen hide Thy face; All cold within the misty shroud It lacked for me the saving grace.

I put aside the veiling years, So baffling in their cloudy light, And far above my binding fears I seek to see the Lord aright.

All safe from Doubt's uprising flood, I now with undimmed vision scan, No lonely grandeur of the God— Thy simple majesty as man.

What comfort to the souls that bleed Is that far God, unknown, unseen; But near in every human need, Doth come the Christ, the Nazarene.

O, pilgrim in a lonely land, Alone thou wandered up and down; Men followed, felt thy healing hand, But no man ever saw Thy crown.

Thou gavest joy all men hold dear, The marvel of thy gift to prove, The home that holds men safe from fear, The child's sweet grace and woman's love.

Thou givest now in death and loss Thy help, that we all good may gain The strength that bears another's cross The love that soothes another's pain.

'Tis not the thought that Jesus died That comfort to my heart doth give; But more than all the world beside, That evermore the Christ doth live.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

DISAGREEABLE PEOPLE.

BY SWEETBRIER.

Mean people are bad enough, and certainly are very disagreeable to honorable, high-minded persons. A liar is contemptible, and beneath the notice of truthful, pure-hearted men and women. A news-peddler, or scandal distributor is certainly the lowest order of the three, and to be avoided as one would avoid a pestilence or plague. But meaner, more contemptible, more poisonous than either, are those people who come to you wearing the mask of truth and honesty, to torture your heart with disagreeable truths. There is some satisfaction in the reflection that a disagreeable communication that troubles you, is as likely to be a falsehood as to be truth; but there are people upon the list of every person's acquaintance, whom you know to be incapable of telling a lie, yet they always manage to torture your heart by some disagreeable truth. One can meet a false accusation, or implied falsehood, with the silent contempt it deserves, and be none the worse for its having been uttered. But how can one manage those terrible people who wear the mask of friendship to torture your life out of your very heart?

They come to you when you are at peace with all the world, and yourself in particular, and they chat pleasantly of the weather, the news, and every little item of mutual interest, for awhile, but somehow, in the most natural way, (how you are never able to remember) they introduce the unwelcome subject that is to leave such a sting behind them after they are gone. It may be some little, cruel thing one of your friends has said about you; or it may be something vaguely hinted at, not explained, but anyhow, that truthful, frank, open-hearted friend, "doesn't believe a single word of it; only repeated it to show you how absurd folks can be," &c., &c., smiling serenely at the "good joke," and finally going away, leaving your sky that was so cloudless when they entered your presence, overcast with shadows, and all its brightness faded.

Philosophers may tell us to be above noticing these little things that trouble us; but I know it to be a fact that cruel words will leave a heartache, in spite of the most heroic resolutions to care nothing for them! We may say we "don't care" what people say or think of us, and perhaps we have moments when we really "don't care;" but when we are alone, thinking over the past and present, and it may be

looking forward to the future, we do care!

We cannot help it; if our hearts are worthy a true, earnest purpose, we do care for the opinion of our fellow-creatures; and bitter words leave a sting!

I could forgive the person who had misjudged me, and perhaps said unkind things about me, and love him just as well after all was explained, but the person who comes to me, repeating the unkind remark, I could not, and would not forgive.

We readily find excuse for a friend who, misunderstanding our motives, censures our actions, to regret it afterward; but what excuse can there be for the mischief-making meddler who comes to us repeating what a friend has said, in a hasty moment? Does that person think to prove to us that the true friend is the one who brings the bones from the table of scandal to lay at our feet? Indeed, the dead and buried sages of the past have left us this proverb: "The dog that brings a bone will carry one." And a true friend will not repeat anything to wound the feelings of another, unless, by so doing the benefit to the wounded heart is apparent and unmistakable.

Deliberation and reflection have established in my mind the belief that it is not our friends who repeat to us the unkind remarks others may make about us, or our actions. I have my theory of true, pure friendship, but there are so few hearts capable of appreciating real sentiment, in this whirling, busy, restless, age of the world, that I shrink from the explanation of the tender theory. Yet, it is not safe to trust what you have not proved, is it? And it sometimes takes years to prove a friendship true.

Again I ask: "How are we to manage those human disagreeable beings who profess friendship for you, settle themselves cozily at your fire-side, partake of your hospitality, and pretend to defend you from the slanders of your enemies?" They tell you everything anybody says about you, (although it is a mystery how they hear so much,) and while they deny any suspicion in their own hearts as to the truth of what they have heard, they are serene in contemplating your indifferently concealed misery.

Once, I thought I had found the true way to rid myself of my tormenting friend. ("Alas, the best-laid plans of mice and men often go wrong!") I learned to my everlasting dismay that it is useless to endeavor to influence a gossiping tongue! My tormentor cared no more for my plainly expressed opinion that "it is only my enemy who will bring me an unpleasant truth," than for the wind fluttering the leaves upon the trees under which we stood.

People who dare be original, are sometimes severely criticized, and if they have one of these serene, smiling, disagreeable friends (?) to report to them all the criticisms of the world, if their heart is in the least degree sensitive, they have a good chance to be miserable a greater portion of the time. For, bitter words will leave a sting.

ADVICE TO CHILDREN.

They who enjoin children "to be polite" should be careful to add to their precepts the force of example. The husband who says roughly to his wife, "What do you know about such a subject?" or in a fit of ill-humor vents an oath, can hardly expect "good manners" from his child, how forcibly soever he may set forth its propriety or necessity. Children are keen observers and critics; and though they may not express their thoughts, through fear of punishment will nevertheless draw their own conclusions, and set upon them too.

A blacksmith in Minnesota, worked two years on the open prairie, with no roof but the sky, and has now a fine farm and a cozy house to show for it.

A petrified oak with a brand over 100 years old to be seen in a museum in Newbern N. C.

California wines are being introduced into Japan.

HOME CIRCLE. HAVE A HOME.

Have a home of your own somewhere. Buy a piece of land, and own it. Buy it with a determination to keep it as long as you live, and to leave it to your heirs. If you have no money except what you earn yourself, then scrupulously save and lay aside a part of your income, until you have enough to pay for a piece of land. To be an owner of a homestead will have a beneficial effect upon your character. It will increase your self-respect—your confidence in yourself. You will feel that you have a substantial position, and something at stake in the community. The habit of saving, which you will have formed in saving money to purchase a piece of land, will, in itself, be valuable to you. It will aid you greatly in acquiring other property, and becoming independent. The tendency of this is to make you more self-reliant, more ambitious, more industrious, more careful, and a better citizen.

The ownership of a home will add greatly to your happiness. The feeling which it endangers is a source of constant satisfaction. There is one spot of earth which you feel a particular interest to improve and beautify. With that spot your thoughts and affections become identified. You learn to love it. It is like an unchanging friend. It becomes an unfailing source of enjoyment. Have a home. N. Y. Ledger.

MAKING SUNSHINE.

True dignity is never lowered by politeness to the humblest in station, yet many pure-spirited or naturally dominating spirits forget to be polite, except to those considered equals.

The feelings of the poor laborer are often wounded by orders, rebuffs and snubs, and thus hurt, their feet and hands almost refuse to perform the service which want and necessities of life compel them to undertake. A smile and kind word would make their hearts glad and their work seem light.

It is indeed hard to perform thankless tasks under the rod of severity and haughty, wicked man-created pride, which never stoops to words of sympathy and encouragement to the toiler, but yet stoops to meanness and oppression a truly noble soul abhors.

It costs so little to be kind, and brings such rich reward that it is strange so few invest "If you please" and "thank you" are charity bestowed, except in society where people assume an exterior polished up for the occasion.

There is a class, however, who never speak harshly to inferiors in mind, pocket or position; they are the real gentlemen and ladies who bless the world. Genuine people of refinement who, through years of influences have attained a standard where they do not fear to treat every body with a gentle kindness and a degree of familiarity which encourages the humblest creature and diffuses happiness. Upstarts and would-be-somebodies, who parade a spurious pride lest somebody will not call them quality, are the people who are most severe with those beneath them in station. Ignorant and coarse, they have only money to give them precedence, and many times those who do them mental service stand far above them in the type of human excellence by which God measures each of us at last.

There are comforts, however, of which only our own actions can rob us, among which is the consciousness of doing our duty, and if we have that, the rudeness and unkindness of others cannot take away the self-respect which sustains noble spirits under heavy burdens which otherwise could hardly be borne. —Edw. Orion.

AN UNEXPECTED HIT.—A miller meeting a half-witted lad one day, said to him, "Well, Tom, does that know what best think on?" To which Tom replied, "I know what I know, and I know what I dunna know." "How's that?" quoth the other. "I never heard of a man as know'd what he didn't know." "Oh," rejoined Tom, "it's all right. I know you have a many fat pigs, but I dunna know whose corn you feed 'em with."

LAWS

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

No. 8.

An Act

Continued from Last Number.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That any parish, city or town where a board of school directors fail to establish schools within sixty days after their appointment, or to perform such other duties as are required of them by law, the division superintendent for the division in which such delinquent boards are located may establish schools, and perform as for as possible such other neglected duties, and warrant on the State Treasurer and the treasurers of such boards for the school funds of such parishes, cities and towns, and apply the same for the purposes and in the manner provided by law, each warrant to be approved by the president of the State Board of Education. The division superintendent shall act in such cases only until a local board can be found to perform the duties.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Board of Education shall immediately, on the passage of this act, appoint a board of school directors for the city of New Orleans composed of one member from each representative district of the city. They shall be divided into three classes, and shall hold office for three years, except that in the case of the board first appointed one-third shall go out in one year, one-third in two years and the remainder at the expiration of three years. The State Board of Education to appoint three members each year after the appointment of the first board, and to fill all vacancies occurring. The board so appointed shall have control of the public schools in the city, and shall be a body corporate and politic. Said board shall employ a secretary at a salary of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars per year, payable on the warrant of the president out of such funds as come into the hands of the board.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans shall, immediately upon their organization and also at the commencement of each year thereafter, ascertain the amount of funds necessary to carry on the schools under their charge for the current year, and report the same to the Board of Administrators of the city of New Orleans, who shall, at such time as they may deem necessary, levy the amount on the taxable property of the city, and direct the same to be collected in the manner and at the time by them deemed most desirable, but the time shall not exceed six months from the date of their notification of the amount required.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Finance of the city of New Orleans shall perform the duties of treasurer of the Board of School Directors of the city of New Orleans as a part of his official duties, and shall receive all moneys collected for or appropriated to the parish of Orleans for school purposes; shall daily deposit the same in the fiscal agency of the city, and only pay them out by checks, on the order of said board of school directors; and he shall be, ex-officio, a member of the board.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the division superintendent of the sixth division shall have a salary of four thousand (\$4,000) dollars per annum. He shall be allowed a secretary and one or more messengers, at an expense of not more than twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars per year, payable monthly, out of the public school fund, on the warrant of the division superintendent of said district. The division superintendent shall draw their salaries monthly and the State Superintendent quarterly, out of the public school fund, upon their own warrants, and the division superintendent shall be allowed an annual contingent fund of six hundred (\$600) dollars from the date of their appointments, payable in the same manner.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Superintendent of Public Education shall, quarterly, on the first Monday in March, June, September and December in each year, apportion the funds raised among the several wards, cities and towns of the State, according to the number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years within the same. The amount so apportioned shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the treasurers of the respective parish, city and town boards of school directors, upon warrants signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary thereof.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. Approved February 20, 1871. (Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana. A true copy: Geo. E. Boyer, Secretary of State.

No. 9. AN ACT To Provide for Supplying the loss of Public Records and Papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Morehouse, on the sixteenth of March, 1870.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That where any original papers appertaining to a suit pending in either the District or Parish Courts were destroyed by the burning of the Courthouse, in the parish of Morehouse, on the sixteenth day of March, 1870, said suits, together with all the pleadings and bonds filed therein, may be revived and reinstated by either plaintiff or defendant filing with the clerk a duly certified copy of the original petition, or by motion in open court or in chambers, on the opposite party, which motion shall contain the name and residence of the parties, the nature of the demand and cause of action, and the date of filing the original petition, and service of citation as near as can be ascertained, together with a statement of the pleadings had in the suit, orders made and bonds filed, accompanied by the affidavit of the party or his attorney, as to the truth, facts alleged, upon filing which, motion or rule may be taken on the opposite party to show cause, within ten days from the service thereof, why said suit, pleadings, orders of court and bonds should not be reinstated. If answer is made to said rule, it shall also be accompanied by the affidavit of the party, or his attorney, as to the truth of the facts stated by him, and it shall be sufficient for either party to swear, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That upon the production of a certified copy of any original judgment, either of the District or Parish Courts, or certified copy of same from the record of judicial mortgages, the Clerk is hereby authorized to issue execution thereon; and where no copy exist, the owner of said judgment, or his attorney, may obtain execution thereon upon presenting to the clerk of the court, a statement under oath, of the amount of such judgment, or the balance due thereon; provided that this section shall not be construed to prevent judgment from being established as other documents provided for by this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person desiring to establish any deed, bond mortgage, judgment or other writing, which was of record, or deposited in any office in said parish, and destroyed by the burning of the Courthouse thereof in March, 1870, may have the same established and revived by applying to the district or parish court by petition, under oath, in which shall be described such deed, bond mortgage, judgment or other writing, with as much specific description as may be required. (Continued on third page.)

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	15	20	35
Three	9	15	20	25	50
Four	12	20	25	35	70
Five	15	25	35	45	85
Six	20	35	45	60	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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TheLouisianian.

Published Thursday and Sunday.

OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY JUNE 8, 1871.

THE TIMES PINCHED.

The New Orleans Times in last Monday's issue published an editorial article called "Pinch," in which the effort made to be funny was funnier than the fun, and yet its attempt, was even more ridiculous.

We pass by the poverty of editorial resources which forces the Times to merely "pinch" a lecturer when its intention was to knock him down, and we ignore its disingenuousness, in trying to make it appear that a man defends a thing, when he simply explains it. But the principal illustration in the Times article is so characteristic of the usual taste displayed in it, that we give it in full:

"The thread of Pinch's argument we have pronounced ingenious; besides this, it was decidedly comical.

Without pretending to deny the wholesale corruption which disgraced the last Legislature, but, on the other hand, tacitly admitting it, he thought that sufficient defense could be found in the fact that other Legislatures were corrupt; or, to put it in different words, that no man should be thought ill of for burglarizing or thieving in this State, since other men committed precisely the same crimes in New York. We leave our readers to weigh this choice bit of logic in the scales of their individual judgment, and if it does not bear them down, let them add Pinch's second extenuating point, that the charges of corruption and bribery "are not true to the extent alleged." All of our readers have heard of the young country girl, who became a matron without going through the ceremonies a prejudiced society deems necessary to the preservation of morality, and who, when charged with her misstep, answered, in extenuation: "But please, ma'am, it was such a little one." Poor Pinch stands in the same violated slippers, when he endeavors to extenuate his impious brethren's crimes with such a sorry plea.

It would appear from the foregoing that the Times unites with its hate of smutty complexions a love of smutty anecdotes, and that while it pretends to purify the sources of legislation, it corrupts at the same time, with obscene anecdotes, the fountains of social life.

But hear the Times further. It says:

"But we have already given him Senator Pinchback more space than his importance deserves, only designing the illusion in illustration of the fact that Cushman legislators do not only accept bribes and sell their votes, but look upon it as an offense of no great turpitude; not as a crime, but rather as a proof of their intelligence and fitness to make laws. A subject to be boasted of, instead of being hidden, to defend rather than to deprecate. We respectfully submit Pinch's speech to the consideration of the negroes' friends abroad and at home, as a prominent case in point."

Some of the words used here are peculiarly suggestive. Take this phrase: "A subject to be boasted of, instead of being hidden." It is quite natural that Senator Pinchback's candor would prove inconvenient if it were emulated by the Times, and therefore the necessity that legislative corruption should be "hidden" is not only felt, but by implication advocated.

We recognize in this case, the workings of the instinct of self-preservation for the Times people, some of them at least, were to boast of what they know about "bribes" there are but few legislative measures the secret records of which would not endorse the boast as true. But we fear the virtue of the Times is just now its necessity; it must keep silent now or else the failure of some of its people to get bills through last session would expose it to the double charge of having paid the "bribe" and then having lost the bill.

DISCIPLINE.

So far we have proved all we claimed or that was claimed for us in the sphere of capacity, and now comes the pressure of achievement and the dangers of inexperience. One of the most imminent of these dangers grows out of our restiveness under discipline. It has been said a thousand times that the negroes made more progress in soldierly duties than any other race represented in the Union army. The statement is doubtless true, because the feelings and habits of recent submission were upon them. But like a boy who tries the capacity of his gun till an over-charge makes a recoil that prostrates the owner, we in trying on our privileges have almost rendered the best capacity useless in its attempts to lead us forward in the pathway before us. In the majority of our meetings for discussion there is such an incontinence of mere speech as to disgust men of ideas. We have never, since emancipation, had a fair chance to have negro capacity and purpose, or the new era plans, and agents set forth to the world, for the simple reason, that we still remember the era of driving, and have not yet learned the necessity of following, or the still more pressing need of leadership. Good leadership is not less essential than a good following, and the secret of success here, as in all matters where anything is accomplished, is a division of labor and the exercise of patience. All should agree as to what is to be done and who is to do it, and then abjure all quarrels as to method. Needless interference is the mark at once of inexperience and incapacity, and a man really in earnest, with a disposition to work harmoniously with his fellow-citizens, will be as lenient towards mistakes in policy as he is tenacious of right principles. Our brethren know that the cement of the old era was agreement among those who held the power. The South was never jealous of Calhoun, because he best interpreted its doctrines, and defined its purpose with the most honesty and force. The success of their policy consisted in this: that they never shunned but always sought the ablest leader. We are not without those who combine the elements of leadership in a degree as commanding as those which centered in Calhoun; while they possess truer instincts and fresher sympathies, with as great minds and more moral sense, with less ambition and more love, along with experience as great, and a larger share of admiration from the whole nation.

Let us begin by a frank, full, and unanimous acknowledgment of the necessity of a leader in our new era. There is a certain vehemence of feeling connected with inexperience which is always questioning the slower processes of more mature minds, and our past condition has brought to us more than our share of this sort of self-confidence.

Now, let us check this by a determination not to interrupt a speaker till he has finished, though such a course requires us to lose our chance of making a speech. Manly conduct will surely be met by manly treatment; but those who waste the time of the people and hinder the carrying out of good purposes and aims, because they have not the sense to lead nor the decency to follow, ought to be suppressed. The men who have the combined elements of leadership amongst us will and must lead, even though some section of us should refuse to follow. Little men can't hold back the great ones. It is the old fight over again of Don Quixote and the giant windmill, with this difference: that in most cases the ludicrous swellings of a political frog are substituted for the frenzied romance of the knight errant. Let us be true to ourselves, for we are no more aliens, but citizens of the household of free government, heirs of the promises of our Republican fathers, and partakers of the precious things of a reconstructed democracy.

HOW IS THIS FOR HI-PALU-TIN?

The New Orleans Times of last Sunday publishes, editorially the following:

"THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL."

"It is not only the King of the Chaldeans in the height of his insolent power, who sees the 'Mene, Mene, Mene' on the wall. It has come to many men, that sudden shadow where there is no prescience of evil, until it is battering at the gate. Then, perhaps, in the very flush of triumph, on a calm sea, and under cloudless skies, their ships go down forever.

It is a terrible guest, this handwriting on the wall. For one brief moment the curtain is rent, and the future lies stern, inexorable, hemmed in by a wall of blind necessity. There is no outlet from the bridgeless gulf; and whether the real meaning of the sign is interpreted or not, there comes with it the consciousness of some unavoidable destiny. This voice of prophecy, or whatever it may be called, speaks in various tongues; sometimes through dreams; sometimes in a subtle intuition, apart from reason; sometimes through a combination of natural or accidental causes, and sometimes in the "bath of" of the Hebrews, or the "sortes" of Pagan or Christian nations.

Who forgets the owl of Agrippa? The bird of good omen when he languished in the bonds of Tiberius, but the fateful messenger of doom when, under his regal canopy, at the very summit of human greatness, the King of Judea looked up to challenge Heaven, his eyes lighted on the round, baleful eyes of his destiny.

The foregoing can hardly be beat by a colored man whom we once knew, who used to ask every friend he met: "How does your corporosity compare with your nocturnal luminaries?" and in reply to enquiries after his own health would answer "I am quite superstitious and superb—in a perfect state of salubrity."

LET US HAVE PEACE.

What is the matter with the superior race? Two sections of it—North and South have exhausted all the resources of the politician in that ancient field of contest where giants fresh with colonial vigor contended; then in a more recent field the powers of first class Statesmen like CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER were invoked to settle controversies pregnant with dangers to the Union; and afterwards the myriad hosts of opposite institutions met on the field of battle in the respective interests of freedom and slavery; and then last of all comes the contest of reconstruction. Our pro-slavery friends have been beaten in one after another of all these contests. Slavery began with asking no more than a short toleration, it ended by claiming divine sanctions for its existence, and in the dying throes of manumission, it dared its opponent to the arbitrament of the sword. It was beaten, but its deceives have learned nothing from defeat. The South will not understand—it is certainly not ready to yield to that love of principle which built the ship and set the compass, and guided the helm which sent the Mayflower hither through dangerous seas, to an inclement atmosphere, to meet with savage enemies. The South has never appreciated the invigorating nature of the Northern climate, nor the moral strength of New England ideas.

Still less does it seem disposed to analyze those elements in the Unionists, both North and South, which combine at once to win a battle, to use a victory and to heal the wounds of war. The South fights to-day with hate, proscription and revenge. But these are not well-tempered weapons, and those who choose them are apt to fight at random.

This is really the fact now. The fiery-tempered Southerner tries to meet and turn back the army of patient Northerners who come into the South as well prepared to do battle with the Ku-Klux as he formerly was to contend with the secessionists. In the time of the war a Yankee soldier brought along with his disposition to submit to discipline, and his determination to save his country, a skill in mechanics and a sense of the dignity of labor, that found him prepared to mend a watch or an engine. He brought a social nature and a literary training, equal to writing a letter to move the Northern heart, or of inditing a dispatch, when his next in command had fallen in battle, accompanied by a vigilance calculated to reveal the dangers of the situation and to secure aid in an unequal contest.

Now, many of this class still remain in the South. They have dropped all animosities, not simply because they were victors, but because, like honest men, they are satisfied with victory, as noble men should be with defeat.

Why will not our Southern friends accept the situation? Prescription is poor business; revenge does not pay; the disturbances growing out of lawlessness can do harm only to the South; and, above all, victory over this lawlessness is inevitable. If the South would honestly join with the North twenty years would bring about the rehabilitation of the South with a completeness and luxuriance undreamed of by the most enthusiastic and patriotic of Southerners.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The colored voters of Washington city had it in their power to re-elect Mayor Bowen in 1870, but by senseless opposition to a man at the sacrifice of party success, they first disorganized the ranks and then bolted the regular convention. The man, Mr. M. G. Emery, who was elected by the bolters, turned out to be worse than a Democrat, because he deceived both sides that aided in his election. The result of disappointment among politicians on this account was so great that nothing but a change of government seemed to offer a remedy for the existing state of things. A change was finally made, and a territorial form of government was granted the District by Congress.

The results of this Washington bolt in 1870 is remarkably suggestive. As soon as Republican strength was squandered and Republican unity violated in the District, it was taken for granted in every rebel hamlet of the South that negro suffrage had proved a failure under the very shadow of the Capitol, and that the best friends of our race had repudiated us as political allies. The currents of this political disaster swept on South till North Carolina and Alabama were added to the list of States lost to the Republican party. The confidence gained by the Democracy from this defeat at Washington was not greater than the demoralization of the negro ranks through incompetent leadership, partisan jealousy and overrunning ambition.

Let us take warning by this example, for the illustration of the evil effects of the Washington bolt has two sides. Not only did its influence reach the Southern States, but the reluctant waves have rolled back to this Capital. Its present territorial scheme embodies a rich man's government. Not only are most of its officials appointive, but nearly all its officials are capitalists, or their associates. But worse still there are but five colored men holding positions in the whole government, and these are insignificant ones; whereas under the municipal form of government colored men were elected from every ward, and other colored men held the positions of street commissioners, market-master, and city register.

The capitalists having everything in their hands, have reduced the price of labor; and now the colored people are learning, by the hard necessities of a strike, that they can not barter away their freedom with impunity. A few ambitious colored men, like John F. Cook, first split the party, and were then kicked out of it by the white men who led them on, and a few designing white men like Mr. Ordway, the present sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, sacrificed the colored people to the creators of the territorial government and the white office holders under it. We trust that the force of this evil example will make us pause and save us from a similar fate. Our party here is worth too much to us to be sacrificed at the suggestion of either dissatisfied or ambitious men.

Personal. Our office has been enlivened since last issue by the well-known calls of Hons David Young, of Concordia, W. B. Barrett, of Orleans, P. G. Deslonde, of Iberville, and J. Henri Burch of Baton Rouge.

United State Senator J. R. West is again in the City and is receiving those attentions from his friends which his position involves.

THE FLOOD.

The back part of the city is again submerged under four feet of water. The sufferings of the poor are extreme and general, while the inconvenience of every inhabitant in this section is great. We quote the following from the *Pianine*:

"THE WATERS STILL RISING.

We are now almost realizing the spectacle of a submerged city. By far more than one-half of the town is under water, and the rising waters with a stealthy and like advance are coming in every direction. Citizens are trying from their homes and thousands of families are today without food. From Rampart street to the woods, from Julia street to the lake, a scarcely interrupted flood extends. The canal, from whose affluent waters come the first menacing peril, have themselves disappeared in the lake-like sheet that spreads in every direction. The strong wind from the lake still brings fresh material to swell the rising tide, and property and life are alike being sacrificed to the treacherous and subtle element.

Since 7 o'clock Sunday evening the

water has risen at the rate of twelve inches in twelve hours. It now floods Canal street to Dryades street, and on Common street the water extends to Rampart. In the angle of the city formed by the Old Basin, Claiborne street and Elysian Fields street there is but little water, only such, indeed, as arises from overflowed sewers. But between Elysian Fields street and Lafayette Avenue, and far beyond Florida Walk, the flood extends uninterrupted to a vast lake—a miniature sea. Nor does it stop here, but covers all the vast area below Canal street from Bayou St. John to Jourdan Avenue, and from Hagan Avenue, up to Poydras, to Rampart street. Nearly every homestead in this wide extent is surrounded by water. Many families have left; but others still remain confined to their houses, and suffering for food. It is true the charitably disposed and the authorities are putting forth every exertion to minister to their necessities; but their facilities for transporting food are few, and many must suffer the greatest extremity before assistance can reach them.

It was reported yesterday evening that the water was slowly receding at Milaueburg; but this does not appear possible, in view of the fact that it is rising elsewhere. The same volume of water that passes over the rear of the city would contribute equally to a rise at the Lake End. All of the street cars beyond Rampart street have stopped. The travel on this street however will scarcely be affected unless, indeed, it be those cars which run out Esplanade street. The advance in this direction, of course, is not to be thought of.

In brief, this is the present condition of the flood. It is hardly probable that it can remain so long, and by the time this is in print the reflux may set in.

Toward noon there was an evident abatement in the rise, and towards midnight the waters began receding. Nevertheless, it was very slowly. Among the noticeable incidents connected with the flood are the exorbitant charges made by boatmen for removing persons and families. Absolutely dependent upon their kind offices, the poor people have to choose to exact. Would it not be as well for the Superintendent to detail police to prevent this sort of transaction? Robberies in the flooded districts are numerous, and nearly every hour some complaint is made of these wretches who prey upon the fortunate and those in distress.

It is to be hoped, however, that in a few days the flood will have entirely subsided. In the meantime efforts to assist those in affliction should be redoubled.

MARRIED.

Smith—Little. On Saturday evening June 3, at St Josephs Church by Rev Father Beecher, Mr. Edward Smith and Miss Lillie Little.

DIED.

Roxborough. On Monday evening June 5, 1871, at his residence in this City, of Congestive chills, Chas A Roxborough Esq, aged 52 years. Cincinnati Louisville, and Cleveland papers please copy.

IMPUDENCE, OR A LIE.

The Mobile (Ala.) Tribune, which, however, is poor authority on such matters, makes the Alabama State Journal use the following language: "The often charged that the Republican party favors the social equality of the races. This charge is so persistently made, on account of the fact, that the Democrats well know it would injure the Republican party at the South, if true. But the Democrats know, as well as we do that the charge is utterly false."

While the Republican party holds to the doctrine that every man has the legal right to select the associates of himself and family, it has not, nor never will, advocate the admixture of the two races on terms of social equality. If a white man invites colored people to his house as guests, on terms of social intercourse with his family, we think those decent colored men who respond to such an invitation and visit that house—ought to be ever afterwards ashamed of having kept such bad company.

We do not believe that any respectable colored man can long associate with such characters and retain his good name; and we are glad to find that the respectable portion of our colored friends, such as James T. Rapier, Henry Hunter Craig, Holland Thompson, and others, cannot be inveigled into any such associations. We warn all the colored people against every white man who, while seeking office, attempts to get them to associate with him and his family. It is degrading, and the "decent" citizens of the community will always look upon such a man as a social leprosy. These men will always use you as tools as long as you associate with them and their families, and when they have crushed you by arraying all good men against you, they will turn upon you and become your worst enemies. No decent colored man will ever agree to social equality with such white men. If they do then they are lost to all sense of shame.

If this is not a fabrication, the State Journal will yet learn that it has nothing to do with the social matters of the colored people. There is here, if this extract be properly credited, an impudent attempt at dictation on the part of a white man as to what a colored man ought to do in his social relations, which if attempted by a colored man towards the whites would justly bring him in contact with the toe of his boot.

When did a political upstart earn the right of dictating to a man like Rapier, who is not only his superior as to his official position but who is head and shoulders above in in brains and character?

We trust the State Journal is innocent, but if it is guilty, we are satisfied to turn it over to the tender mercies of Rapier Craig and Thompson, whose dignity have been offended and whose self-respect has been assailed.

JEFF. DAVIS AGAIN AT THE FRONT.

Whatever Vallandigham, the New York World, and other Northern demagogues, who are looking to the spoils rather than principles, may decide to be the issue in the coming contest, the Southern branch of the party, under the lead of Jeff Davis, have resolved that the rebellion "is not dead, but sleepeth" only, and that the acceptance or rejection of the reconstruction measures of Congress and the right of colored men to vote, shall be an issue in the next presidential campaign. Upon this point they declare their unalterable purpose to make no compromise. The fiat has just gone forth from the lips of Davis himself that the rebel Democracy must "hope on, hope ever," stand by their colors, retain their arms, and be ready to strike another blow for their rights the moment any chance of success may offer.

These "rights" are the restoration of their slaves and other property, and, of course, the withdrawal from them of all the civil and political privileges they now possess; the "Constitution as it was," shorn of its amendments; the repeal of the civil rights act; payment of their war debt, and all the damages they suffered from the rebellion; the pensioning of their wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of those killed in battle; the extension of slavery into all the Territories existing when the war broke out; the privilege of taking their slaves into the free States at their pleasure; the obligations of the Northern people not only to restore them, but to help them hunt and capture their runaway chattels; and a penalty of fine and imprisonment for questioning the justice and humanity of the insitution of slavery.

These are some of the rights which the Southern branch of the Democracy demand, and which Jeff Davis in his speech at Augusta on the 20th instant gives them reasons to hope they will ultimately regain if they will patiently wait and wait, and be ready to strike at the right time. There is nothing further from the purpose of the rebel Democracy than to acquiesce in the amendments to the Constitution and the acts to enforce them as a finality. If the next Democratic National Convention shall stultify themselves by declaring their intentions hereafter to support measures that they over and over again solemnly declared to have been obtained by fraud and violence, and therefore null and void, it will result in another division of the party, and its disastrous defeat. They have been made to believe by the teachings of Blair and Seymour and every Northern Copperhead paper, that all of these measures are unconstitutional and revolutionary, and must and should be trampled under foot.

The revolution indicated by Vallandigham's sudden change of Vice President, that every act of front and the New York "World," has alarmed them and brought the "President of the Confederacy" once more to the front, and his Augusta speech is intended as a repudiation of this "new departure."

It was hardly necessary, for his party had been so thoroughly impregnated with the ideas of Blair's Brodhead letter and of the convention which nominated and the press which supported him for Congress growing out of the rebellion must be utterly wiped out—blotted from the state-books, as to need no such advice as their ex-President has given them. They were already prepared to act upon that advice, and their resolution has hardly been more determined by his incendiary advice at Augusta.

New National Era.

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LAWS
—OF THE—
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

AN ACT

[CONTINUED FROM 1st PAGE.]

As far as possible; and which petition shall be served on the vendor, debtor or party in interest, if resident. If an absentee shall be set forth in the petition, the judge shall appoint a curator to represent such absentee, whom petition and citation shall be served.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., that the party defendant in such actions shall have the same burden of proof as in other suits, and in his answer, which shall be under oath, he shall either admit or deny the facts alleged in the petition; whereupon the judge shall proceed to trial, and, after hearing the evidence, shall render judgment establishing such bond, mortgage, judgment, or other writing as the evidence proved to have existed; and no other is to be tried than the existence or non-existence of the document alleged to be established, and when established shall be executory, and shall have the same force and effect as the original could have.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., that the oath of the plaintiff to the existence of the evidence of the existence and contents of such deed, mortgage, judgment, or other writing, but may be rebutted by the denial, under oath of the defendant.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., that the costs incurred in suits to establish such instruments, shall be paid by the plaintiff, where there is no opposition, but if opposition be made, it shall be paid by the party

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., that the recording of a copy of any instrument in the office of the parish clerk, establishing any deed, mortgage, judgment, or other writing, shall have force and effect as the recording of the original deed, mortgage, judgment, or other writing which was destroyed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., that in all cases in which there are any fees due any clerk, sheriff, or other officer, they shall be collected, as in other cases, upon the officer making up a specific bill, verified by oath.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., that the provisions of the foregoing act shall not exclude the establishment of any judicial record by paper, where the original has been destroyed by the burning of the courthouse in March, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., that certified copies from the records of any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment, or other writing shall be admissible as evidence, and shall have the same force and effect as the original.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., that the provisions of this act shall extend beyond the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-six; provided, that this act shall not apply to applications pending at that time and not decided.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., that the provisions of this act shall extend beyond the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-six; provided, that this act shall not apply to applications pending at that time and not decided.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To extend the limits of the corporation of the town of Minden, and to give the corporate author-

ities thereof the exclusive control of the license and sale of intoxicating liquors within said limits, and the disposition of the revenue arising therefrom.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the corporation of the town of Minden is hereby extended so as to embrace the whole of the sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven and twenty-eight, in township nineteen, range nine west, in the parish of Claiborne.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Mayor and Aldermen or a majority of them, shall have the exclusive control of the license and sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors within said corporation, and the disposition of the revenue arising therefrom.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 11. JOINT RESOLUTION

Granting leave of absence to Thomas Reber, Parish Judge of the parish of Concordia, Louisiana.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That a leave of absence, beginning on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and ending on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be granted to Thomas Reber, Parish Judge in and for the parish of Concordia, Louisiana, and that during the period mentioned herein the said judge be permitted to absent himself from the State.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 12. AN ACT

To locate the seat of justice and court-house in the parish of Plaquemines, and to repeal certain acts.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the seat of justice and courthouse in and for the parish of Plaquemines be and the same are hereby located at Point-a-la-Hache, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, in said parish.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the act entitled an act to remove the seat of justice of the parish of Plaquemines from Point-a-la-Hache, on the left bank of the Mississippi river to Jemits Bend on the right bank of the Mississippi river in said parish, approved March 16, 1870, and all other laws or parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 13.

An Act

Giving the consent of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana to the purchase by the United States of land within this State for public purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the consent of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana be and the same is hereby given to the purchase by the government of the United States, or under the authority of the same, of any tract, piece

or parcel of land from any individual or individual, bodies politic or corporate, within the boundaries or limits of the State, for the purpose of erecting therein lighthouses and other needful public buildings whatever, and all deeds, conveyances of title, papers for the same, shall be recorded as in other cases upon the land records of the country in which the lands so conveyed may lie, and in like manner may be recorded as sufficient description by metes and bounds, courses and distances of any tract or tracts, legal divisions of any tract or tracts, legal divisions of any public land belonging to the United States, which may be set apart by the general government for any or either of the purposes before mentioned by an order, patent or other official document or paper so describing such land. The consent herein and herein and hereby given, being in accordance with the seventeenth clause of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, and with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the lots, parcels or tracts of land so selected, together with tenements and appurtenances for the purposes before mentioned, shall be held exempt from taxation by the State of Louisiana.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That for the purposes hereinafter specified, Clement St. Cyr, M. L. Leblanc, William H. Green, J. H. Ingraham, F. St. Cyr, Joseph John, Raphael St. Armann, John Learson, and M. E. Perault are hereby, with their successors in office, constituted and created a body politic under the name and style of the Young Veterans' 1862-65 Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of this association shall consist of one vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and counselor, who shall be chosen by the majority of the members.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of this association, or their successors in office, are hereby authorized and empowered to nurse, provide for and take care of their sick and bury their dead; and for this purpose are fully empowered to make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations from time to time as to them may seem necessary and expedient, not inconsistent, or opposed to the objects herein named; to levy or impose such tax or contribution upon their members, and to collect the same as the majority of them may deem necessary; to sue and be sued, receive donations of money, food, clothing or real estate, and to rent or purchase, buy or sell, and hold such grounds and buildings as may be required for their use, and to do all other things necessary and legitimate to the carrying out of their humane and benevolent purposes.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the power of the association is placed in the president thereof, who will have the right to sue or be sued in behalf of the association.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the constitution and by-laws of the Young Veterans' 1862-65 Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans, will be strictly in conformity with the laws of the State governing charitable associations.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 14.

An Act

To authorize Ambrose Lecomte Hertzog to assume the name of Ambrose Hertzog Lecomte.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That Ambrose Lecomte Hertzog, a citizen of the State of Louisiana, be and he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Ambrose Hertzog Lecomte, instead of that of Ambrose Lecomte Hertzog.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 15.

An Act

For the relief of the University of Louisiana, to repair the west wing of the buildings of the university, and to preserve the public property therein.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated in the State Treasury, to repair the roof, skylights and lecture room, the stairs entrance and interior plastering, and to paint and whiten the exterior of the west wing of the university buildings assigned to the law department, to fill and drain the lot upon which the said west wing is built, and to inclose, with an iron fence, one hundred and twenty-five feet thereof, fronting on Dryades street.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said sum be paid to the Dean of the Faculty of Law, upon his personal warrant.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 16.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Young Veterans' 1862-65 Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That for the purposes hereinafter specified, Clement St. Cyr, M. L. Leblanc, William H. Green, J. H. Ingraham, F. St. Cyr, Joseph John, Raphael St. Armann, John Learson, and M. E. Perault are hereby, with their successors in office, constituted and created a body politic under the name and style of the Young Veterans' 1862-65 Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of this association shall consist of one vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and counselor, who shall be chosen by the majority of the members.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of this association, or their successors in office, are hereby authorized and empowered to nurse, provide for and take care of their sick and bury their dead; and for this purpose are fully empowered to make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations from time to time as to them may seem necessary and expedient, not inconsistent, or opposed to the objects herein named; to levy or impose such tax or contribution upon their members, and to collect the same as the majority of them may deem necessary; to sue and be sued, receive donations of money, food, clothing or real estate, and to rent or purchase, buy or sell, and hold such grounds and buildings as may be required for their use, and to do all other things necessary and legitimate to the carrying out of their humane and benevolent purposes.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the power of the association is placed in the president thereof, who will have the right to sue or be sued in behalf of the association.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the constitution and by-laws of the Young Veterans' 1862-65 Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans, will be strictly in conformity with the laws of the State governing charitable associations.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 17.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to incorporate Harmony Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary, approved February 28, 1866.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That section third of said act, which reads as follows, "that said company shall, at all times, keep in good and efficient order at least one fire engine, with the necessary hose and apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fire within the town of Franklin, and shall, in case of fire within said town, promptly repair to where the same exists, with said engine, and use every exertion to extinguish the same; and on all occasions, to preserve, as far as possible, the property of the citizens of said town from danger by fire," be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"That said company shall at all times keep in good and efficient order at least one fire engine, with the necessary hose and apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fire within the town of Franklin, and shall, in case of fire within said town, promptly repair to where the same exists with said engine, and use every exertion to extinguish the same, and on all occasions to preserve, as far as possible, the property of the citizens of said town from danger by fire; provided, that the number of members attached or belonging to said fire company shall not exceed fifty, and that the said members shall be exempt from serving in the militia of this State."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That for the purposes hereinafter specified, Clement St. Cyr, M. L. Leblanc, William H. Green, J. H. Ingraham, F. St. Cyr, Joseph John, Raphael St. Armann, John Learson, and M. E. Perault are hereby, with their successors in office, constituted and created a body politic under the name and style of the Young Veterans' 1862-65 Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of this association shall consist of one vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and counselor, who shall be chosen by the majority of the members.

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Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the power of the association is placed in the president thereof, who will have the right to sue or be sued in behalf of the association.

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(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 18.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to incorporate Harmony Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary, approved February 28, 1866.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That section third of said act, which reads as follows, "that said company shall, at all times, keep in good and efficient order at least one fire engine, with the necessary hose and apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fire within the town of Franklin, and shall, in case of fire within said town, promptly repair to where the same exists, with said engine, and use every exertion to extinguish the same; and on all occasions, to preserve, as far as possible, the property of the citizens of said town from danger by fire," be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"That said company shall at all times keep in good and efficient order at least one fire engine, with the necessary hose and apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fire within the town of Franklin, and shall, in case of fire within said town, promptly repair to where the same exists with said engine, and use every exertion to extinguish the same, and on all occasions to preserve, as far as possible, the property of the citizens of said town from danger by fire; provided, that the number of members attached or belonging to said fire company shall not exceed fifty, and that the said members shall be exempt from serving in the militia of this State."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 19.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to incorporate Harmony Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary, approved February 28, 1866.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That section third of said act, which reads as follows, "that said company shall, at all times, keep in good and efficient order at least one fire engine, with the necessary hose and apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fire within the town of Franklin, and shall, in case of fire within said town, promptly repair to where the same exists, with said engine, and use every exertion to extinguish the same; and on all occasions, to preserve, as far as possible, the property of the citizens of said town from danger by fire," be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"That said company shall at all times keep in good and efficient order at least one fire engine, with the necessary hose and apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fire within the town of Franklin, and shall, in case of fire within said town, promptly repair to where the same exists with said engine, and use every exertion to extinguish the same, and on all occasions to preserve, as far as possible, the property of the citizens of said town from danger by fire; provided, that the number of members attached or belonging to said fire company shall not exceed fifty, and that the said members shall be exempt from serving in the militia of this State."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 20.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to incorporate Harmony Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary, approved February 28, 1866.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That section third of said act, which reads as follows, "that said company shall, at all times, keep in good and efficient order at least one fire engine, with the necessary hose and apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fire within the town of Franklin, and shall, in case of fire within said town, promptly repair to where the same exists, with said engine, and use every exertion to extinguish the same; and on all occasions, to preserve, as far as possible, the property of the citizens of said town from danger by fire," be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

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Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVVE, Secretary of State.

No. 21.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to incorporate Harmony Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary, approved February 28, 1866.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That section third of said act, which reads as follows, "that said company shall, at all times, keep in good and efficient order at least one fire engine, with the necessary hose and apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fire within the town of Franklin, and shall, in case of fire within said town, promptly repair to where the same exists, with said engine, and use every exertion to extinguish the same; and on all occasions, to preserve, as far as possible, the property of the citizens of said town from danger by fire," be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"That said company shall at all times keep in good and efficient order at least one fire engine, with the necessary hose and apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fire within the town of Franklin, and shall, in case of fire within said town, promptly repair to where the same exists with said engine, and use every exertion to extinguish the same, and on all occasions to preserve, as far as possible, the property of the citizens of said town from danger by fire; provided, that the number of members attached or belonging to said fire company shall not exceed fifty, and that the said members shall be exempt from serving in the militia of this State."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A beautiful bird was recently caught in Dinwiddie county, Va. It is about twice the size of a common partridge, with back and wings of a handsome brown color—the breast like a dove's, and legs, which are long, of a greenish hue; but the head and bill are the most striking parts, and hard to describe. In the center of the forehead a bright scarlet strip about a quarter of an inch broad runs down from above the eyes to the root of the bill, which it completely envelops for half of its length, the other half being of a delicate, yellowish color, curving gracefully downward at the end. The bill is a little more than an inch in length, and the scarlet strip up the front of the head is perfectly smooth, like wax.

The new professorship in Princeton Seminary to which President Aiken has been called is entitled "The Professorship of Christian Ethics and Apologetics." The endowment of it was an unfulfilled purpose of the late Stephen C. Colwell, Esq., of Philadelphia, and his widow has aided liberally in making up the fund.

In the London Daily Telegraph certain villas at Teddington are thus advertised: "Every shade of religious opinion provided for in the neighborhood, from the highest form of æsthetic ceremonial to the simplest phase of religious sentiment."

The Erie canal, which is the principal one in this State, is in width seventy feet, and the least depth of water seven feet. The length of the locks is one hundred feet. The average dimensions of the boats are—length, about ninety six feet; breadth, seventeen feet three inches; depth of hold, nine feet; they carry an average of about two hundred and thirty tons; their average draught is, when light, two feet, when loaded to full capacity, six feet. The speed at which the boats are required to be propelled by steam is not less than three miles an hour.

The climate of California embraces all the zones—Temperate, Torrid and Frigid. You can experience them all in six hours. Leaving Arctic cold and snow on the Sierra Nevada, you will see tropical flowers and fruits long before you reach Sacramento. In the winter it is bleak, cold and snowy in Shasta, but mild and balmy in Los Angeles and San Diego.

The statue of Abraham Lincoln, intended for Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is of bronze, was sculptured by Rogers, and is valued at the sum of \$30,000. It is to be placed on a granite pedestal, designed by Struders. The entire structure will be thirty-three feet in height, conspicuously placed and visible both on entering and leaving the park.

The Princess Louise, now Lady Thorne, painted beautifully and is also a sculptor. Eight of her pictures have been exhibited in London this season, and sold for the benefit of the hospitals. Some pieces of her sculpture have also been exhibited in London.

The Princess Frederica, eldest daughter of ex-King George of Hanover, is dying of poison communicated to her blood by dropping a lighted green taper on her arm Christmas day 1869, while preparing a Christmas tree for some poor children.

The principles of a recent Tennessee wedding were aged 72 and 81. The bride had been married twice before and the groom four times. They aggregated seventeen children.

The iron mines of Northern Georgia are now more valuable than those of gold. They are inexhaustible, and yield a per centum equal to those of Pennsylvania. Fine marble is also abundant.

At a recent funeral of the infant Prince Alexander, son of the Prince of Wales, white violets, primroses and anemones were scattered on the earth, instead of earth, at the sentence "ashes to ashes," etc.

A man chopping wood near Salem, Oregon, accidentally unearthed a pile of gold coins worth in all \$400. Most of them bore old dates, and they had evidently been in the ground a long time.

A very aged couple, Reuben Mason and his wife, after living together for sixty-five years in Morrisville, Vt., died suddenly a few days since—at 11 o'clock in the morning, and he only ten minutes later.

An Ohio man caught two fellows stealing his oats and fired at them. The next day he heard of a neighbor having some shot dug out of his back, and had him arrested.

FUN AND FANCY.

We are in receipt of two poems (the Pontiac, Ill., Free Trader says) one on "The Throbbing Brain," and the other on "A Beating Heart." We will wait until we receive one on the "Stomach Ache," and publish all three together.

Daniel Drew, being on one of his own steamers, was accosted by a passenger who took him for one of the crew, with "Do you belong to this boat?"

"No," replied Daniel quietly, "the boat belongs to me."

—LIMBMENTS.—"Don't you think my son resembles me?" asked an apothecary, as he introduced his greasy-faced boy to the witty Doctor H—

"Yes," replied the Doctor, pretending to scan the physiognomy of each; "yes, I think I see your limaments in his countenance."

—There is a girl in Jersey whose lips are so sweet that they stick together every morning by the honey they distill, and she cannot open her mouth until she has parted her lips with a silver knife. She will be a treasure to her husband, not only on account of her sweetness, but because she can occasionally keep her mouth shut.

—THE QUIET MODEST.—Host (Self-made Man): I assure you, Brown, there isn't a man as you've been dining with to-day as isn't with his height or "undor'd thousand pound." Artist (awfully bored): "Oh, don't apologise, I beg! I don't mind em! Indifferent honest, I dare say, some of 'em! Seem good judges of your wine. You needn't tell them who I am, you know."

—"WISER IN HIS GENERATION."—"Your advice as a man of the world, Gus. Which of the two Miss Wilsons shall I take to supper? There they are by the mantel-piece." "Well, if you take the handsome one, you'll have to flatter her; if you take the other, she'll flatter you. To a man who doesn't want to marry, like yourself, I should recommend the first by far the less dangerous of the two."

—FESTIVITIES OF THE SEASON.—Mrs. Smith (to Mr. S., who has just arrived home at 2:30 A. M.): "What do you mean, sir, by coming home in such a state at this untimely hour? Mr. S. (decidedly "fresh"): "S-s-s-sh-sh-sh! Timely hour! Eh? (After a pause with intense dignity): "Forhinate for you, mar-ain, frien' took me Brish Museum—(hie) an' if we hadn't come out 'fore lasht act pan'omime—shouldn't 'a been home for very consi'able—(hie)."

—A PLAINTIVE WHALE.—Will those of our subscribers who know themselves to be indebted to us, please make an effort to square up their accounts? Most of them know the amount of their indebtedness and can simply remit the money by mail. Don't wait to come to town, for the roads are terribly muddy and we'd starve to death if they all waited for the roads to dry up. Send by mail. If any of them propose to absolutely cheat us out of our dues, they will do us a favor by saying so. This suspension is unbearable.

—CLASSES OF READERS.—Coleridge in a lecture twenty years ago, divided readers into four classes. The first he compared to the hour-glass, their reading being as a sand—it runs in and out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class, he said, resembles the sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it nearly in the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class he likened to a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure, to pass away, and retains only the refuse and dregs. The fourth class, of which he trusted there were, many among his auditors, he compared to the slaves in the diamond mines of Golconda, who casting away all that is worthless, preserve only the pure gem.

—A PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF THINGS. In the eyes of a thoughtful confectioner, the ground covered with snow resembles nothing so much as a huge bridecake.

—Ben Butler lately answered a man who asked him how he could defend Grant: "You forget, my dear sir, that I have already been a criminal lawyer."

—If Brigham Young were an additional weed on his hat every time he lost a wife or a mother-in-law, it is estimated that he would have to have a hat twenty-seven feet high.

—A sign on Chatham St. New Orleans announces that a certain man is an Importer and Manufacturer of Human Hair. We should be pleased to see a specimen of his goods.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,

240 times a minute,

14,400 times an hour,

345,600 times a day,

992,000 times a week,

10,368,000 times a month,

126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

THAN ANY KIND OF

IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I would

once a day, it will faithfully tick for you

a hundred and twenty-six million times in

a year, without even requiring fresh oil

all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 99 other

parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS.

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN

JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made

by machinery. The machinery used in

making the movement of a single watch

cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars,

yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver

Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch

could not be made by hand and finished

as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle,

that is, any part of one Watch is exactly

like the same part in another; and if ten

Watches of one grade, were taken apart,

and the screws, wheels, springs, etc.,

were mixed together, ten watches could

be made by putting these parts together

again, without any reference to their

former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE.

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is

injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to

DURABILITY.

Other Watches will run for a year or two,

an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING

CASES, \$18.

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of

Watches in detail, gives the weight and

quality of the Cases, and all other information

necessary for an intelligent selection.

We wish every one would send for it

before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price

List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement

in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of

these Watches upon these conditions, and

have only been asked to refund the money

in three cases, and not one of these was

on account of dissatisfaction with the

Watch, but because the parties needed

the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES

ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF

OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM

US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF

HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS

EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gilt,

Plated, or Silver Cases, unless they are

all other names for Brass or German

Silver. The Waltham Watch is worthy

of solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do

not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.

ADDRESS IN FULL.

HOWARD & CO.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 Broadway, New York.

BANKS, UNDERTAKERS, etc.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS

AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States

Government, March

1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON, Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saturday Night, 6 to 8 o'clock.

and G. CASENAVE

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88 Bourbon Street

NEW ORLEANS.

Carriages For Hire

STEAMBOATS.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR GREENVILLE, VICKSBURG AND THE

BENDS.

Leaves every Thursday, at 5 P. M.

FOR GREENVILLE, ARKYLE,

Sunny Side, Egg's Point,

Barard, Grand Lake, Leo-

ta, Maryland, Carolina, Filcher's Point,

Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania,

Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport,

Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rod-

ney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara,

Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,

and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE,

J. M. WHITE, Master;

T. J. HOWARD, Clerk;

Will leave as above, and will land all

Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for

all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie

rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board,

or to

A. A. GREEN, Agent,

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CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET

COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO

AND BENDS.—The fine

passenger steamers of

this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all

points on the Memphis and Charleston

Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern

Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Rail-

road—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest

rates to all points East, West and North,

by all the various routes via Memphis,

Cairo and St. Louis. Stations secured

at General Office, 104 Common

street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,

104 Common Street.

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87 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President,

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed

at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet Street,

apl. 6-4f

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO

AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-

class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR

CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL

POINTS NORTH, WEST AND

EAST, AT THE LOWEST

RATES.

All rates and all through bills of

lading from New Orleans by above

route given, signed and recognized

only at the General Office of the Com-

pany, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all dray-

age and transfer charges at Cairo,

and their goods are always under

cover, and no charges are made for

forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,

General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast,